

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF WEST VIRGINIA
AT BLUEFIELD

THERESA MARIE MARTIN,

Petitioner,

v.

CIVIL ACTION NO. 1:04-1076

WARDEN DEBORAH HICKEY,

Respondent.

MEMORANDUM OPINION

On October 5, 2004, petitioner filed a petition under 28 U.S.C. § 2241 contending a term of incarceration that was imposed upon her on May 24, 2004, was unconstitutional.¹ (See Doc. No. 1 at 2.) Petitioner supports this contention through recourse to the Supreme Court's holding in Blakely v. Washington, 542 U.S. 65, 68 (2004), which held that imposition of a sentencing enhancement based solely on the findings of a sentencing court violated a defendant's rights under the Sixth Amendment to the United States Constitution.² (See id. at 3.)

28 U.S.C. § 1915A(a) directs courts to review complaints filed by prisoners against the government "before docketing, if feasible or . . . as soon as practicable after docketing" to

¹ By Standing Order, this case was initially referred to a magistrate judge for preparation of proposed findings and recommendation as to disposition. (Doc. No. 2.) To expedite this case's disposition, the court hereby **VACATES** the Standing Order, only as applied to this case.

² Since the time petitioner filed her claim, the Supreme Court decided United States v. Booker, 543 U.S. 220 (2005), which applied Blakely to the federal sentencing guidelines.

ascertain whether they contain valid claims. Section 1915A(b)(1) directs the court to dismiss any complaint, or portions of any complaint, which contain claims that are "frivolous, malicious, or fail[] to state a claim upon which relief may be granted." Id.

In United States v. Morris, 429 F.3d 65, 69-72 (4th Cir. 2005), the Fourth Circuit held that the holdings in Blakely and Booker were not available for post-conviction relief for federal prisoners whose convictions became final before Blakely and Booker were decided. See also United States v. Cruz, 423 F.3d 1119, 1120 (9th Cir. 2005) (listing appellate decisions finding that Booker does not apply retroactively). The Morris holding does not bar petitioner's claim in its entirety because petitioner's conviction was not final at the time Blakely was handed down in June 2004.

However, petitioner was only sentenced to an 18-month term of incarceration. A search of the records of the Bureau of Prisons indicates that petitioner has been released as of the date of this opinion. Petitioner's case must fail because she has been released from prison. As such, by accompanying Judgment Order, petitioner's claim seeking release from prison is moot, and must be dismissed. See Spencer v. Kemna, 523 U.S. 1, 7 (1998) (holding that a "collateral consequence" of conviction must exist after a prisoner's release in order for her to continue to maintain a challenge to her confinement); Lopez v.

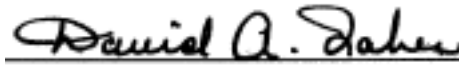
Fed. Bureau of Prisons, 2006 WL 219607, *1 (D.P.R. 2006).

As such, this claim must be dismissed pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915A(b)(1).

Because this case fails to state a claim upon which relief can be granted, in an accompanying Judgment Order, the court: (1) **DISMISSES** petitioner's writ of habeas corpus pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2241 (Doc. No. 1); and (2) **DIRECTS** the Clerk to remove this action from the active docket of this court and to forward a certified copy of this Memorandum Opinion to all counsel of record and the petitioner, pro se.

IT IS SO ORDERED this 14th day of August, 2006.

ENTER:

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "David A. Faber", is written over a horizontal line.

David A. Faber
Chief Judge